TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1834.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. 

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SER, tanged to-matrix morning, must be handed in this evento before 0 o'clock.

I exat News. The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Union Pieges and New York Associated Failse is at 9 to 50 Ann atreet. All information and decurrent for public use instantly disseminated to tap piece of the whole country.

### The Two Flagships.

In 1812 JOHN RODGERS'S flagskip was the President, and from the President JOHN Rongens fired the first shot of the war.

In 1894 the President's flagship is the John Redgers. That stanch if somewhat greasy vessel is due in this port this week. with the President on board.

A great struggle for the life of Democracy is at hand. While passing through New York harbor on his way from Buzzard's Bay to Washington, Mr. CLEVELAND will have an uncommonly fine opportunity to fire what may be the decisive shot of the war, if not its first shot.

Will the President do less on the John Rodgers than JOHN RODGERS did on the President, eighty-two years ago? Will be apeak or be silent when he reaches New Will be come on deck, train his gun, let fly at the enemy, fire the signal gun of victory, or will he walk and skulk among the oil cans until the derrick shall be ready to transfer him to the State of New Jersey

### The Responsibility of the President.

In a peculiar exceptional, and, we may say, unprecedented way, the political relations which the Federal officeholders bear to this year's Democratic State ticket are worthy of special notice. The requirement that they shall participate actively in the interest of Democracy is absolute.

Since Jan. 1, 1885, DAVID B. HILL has been the official and recognized leader of the Democratic party in New York. From Jan. 1, 1885, until Jan 1, 1899, he was the Democratic Governor of the State. From Jan. 1, 1892, to March 4, 1892, he was a Democratic Senator elect. Since March 4 1802, he has been the senior Democratic Senator from the State of New York. Under all recognized rules and precedents in American politics, the candidate holding this post would naturally be consulted by a President of the same party in regard to the Federal appointments which it is part of the Senate's duty to reject or confirm. If the ordinary relations between the Democrats of New York and the Democratic President existed, the Federal officeholders would, without any one's intervention and as a matter of course, be supporters of the Democratic State ticket in the President's own State. Party fealty and duty would impel them to support the ticket headed by Senator HILL.

But Senator HILL has asked for no Federal appointments from the present Administration; he has accepted none. His counsel has not been sought; it has not been given. The CLEVELAND Administration. through its own representatives, has, for the most part, gone outside of the regular Democratic organization of the State for Federal officeholders. These officers are therefore, responsible for their action in this campaign not to the Democratic party or to the Democratic organization, but to the CLEVELAND Administration, which, at its own instance, selected them, and whose representatives they are. They owe no gratitude to Senator HILL for their appointment. They are under no obligations to him except such as political principles may dictate, and political principles do not always speak vociferously to officeholders. But they are under an obligation positive, explicit, and undeniable to shape their political course by the authority and directions of the CLEVELAND Administration, which appointed them. There is, in fact, no escape from the conclusion that these Federal officeholders must either unite in support of the valiant and sturdy leader who is making a splendid but unequal fight against serious if not overwhelming odds, or they must, by their failure to cooperate, leave

to the Republican party a clear field. DAVID B. HILL, the unanimous and spontaneous choice of the Democratic State Convention, is, at an onerous sacrifice, running for Governor to save this State for the Democracy, to prevent New York from being absolutely Republicanized, and to hold it in line for the principles of the party which triumphed in 1892, when it elected Mr. CLEVELAND as President. Senator Hill, for the reasons we have given, has no control over the Federal officials who represent the national Administration in the Post Offices, Custom Houses, and Internal Revenue offices throughout the State. The leader these officials recognize, and the only leader

they recognize, is the man to speak. How long are the wires to remain down between Washington and the Democratic State Committee in New York ?

# The Chilian Claims

The promptness with which Chili has paid the full amount of the damages awarded against her by the Claims Commission last April is gratifying. 'The year's regular session of the Chillian Congress began in June, and the whole matter was adjusted in businesslike fashion.

It is a matter of regret, however, that nothing appears to have been done at Santiago to repair one palpable injustice. Eighteen of the claims which had been presented to the Commission were left undetermined by it solely from lack of time for their consideration. The agreement of the two Covernments prescribes that all claims laid before the Commission should, at the close of its proceedings. "be treated and considered as finally concluded, settled, and barred." Under that stipulation there is at present no remedy for the claimants in sixteen American and two Chillan cases, although their claims were filed in due season, and upon a part of them proceedings for adjudication had begun. Since the object of the two Governments was that of finally and amicably settling all claims of the citizens of either country against the Government of the other, it had been hoped that the payment of the awards actually made might be accompanied by such action of the Chillan Congress as would insure equal justice for the claims left undetermined. This, however, seems not to have

been accomplished. Our Government was primarily at fault of the blame. The original fixing of the synagogue, moralized for a while, and closed

time of the Commission at six months was the result of a misapprehension as to the number of the claims likely to come before it; and our Minister has stated that he was urged by Mr. ERRAZURIZ to "accept as short a time as possible, in order to save expense to both Governments." On the very first day when the Commission met for business, it found that more time would be needed, and it passed, unanimously, a resolution asking an extension of the term to twelve months. This document bore the signature of the Chilian Commissioner, Counsel, and Secretary, as well as the signatures of our representatives and of the Swiss Commissioner. That was on Oct. 9; and the same day the resolution was forwarded to the two Governments. But although our own country had so much more interest than Chili in procuring the extension, Mr. GRESHAM delayed requesting it of Chili until the month of December, when the Chilian Congress was about to adfourn. When an answer at last came, it vas a refusal to grant any extension.

Nevertheless the hope has remained that Chili would not jusist upon the letter of the agreement in barring these claims. The case was well put by M. DE CLAPAREDE, the former Swiss Minister at Washington. when, in his parting address as President of the Commission, he expressed the hope that the two contracting Governments will, by a future understanding, afford the claimants whose claims have not been settled an opportunity to obtain judgment thereon in harmony with the generous and peaceful intentions which animated the framing of the Convention of Santiago." Certainly, judging from the very small ratio of the awards to the claims. Chili would run only a very slight pecuniary risk in consenting to this measure of justice; and she would also be able to dispose of what may otherwise remain as a cause of discussion and irritation.

### Here is the Proposition.

The proposition to be submitted to the voters of this city at the forthcoming election by the Rapid Transit Commission is the most astounding ever made to the people. In principle it is the same as if it wer proposed to the citizens that they should give the control of the expenditures of the city generally to a committee constituted outside of the municipal government elected by them, or to a private corporation.

In this Commission of eight members the locally elected authorities have only two representatives, the Mayor and the Comptroller, who are, of course, in a powerless mi nority. The six citizen Commissioners are to remain in office for life, and as the ma jority of the Commission is to have the power of filling any vacancies that may occur, it is self-perpetuating. The Mayor and Comptroller are subject to change by popu lar vote, but the citizen Commissioners r main in absolute control indefinitely.

The proposition to come before the people on the 6th of November is to give this perpetual majority the power to construct any rapid transit system it pleases, in any way it pleases, and practically at any cost in pleases, the city treasury, or the people footing the bills.

It is true that under the Rapid Transit act, the Commission is limited to an expenditure of \$50,000,000 of the public money, unless they are allowed more by further legislation; but of course if the original sum be insufficient, an additional sum must be provided, however great it may be, or the expenditure already made will be wasted. The plan of the Commission is to build an underground railroad, of whose cost no trustworthy estimate can be made If the first contribution of \$50,000,000 is used up before the hole is completed, the city must go ahead and finish the job, whatever its cost, for the unfinished tunnel would be worse than useless: it would be a public According to the precedents afforded by

public undertakings like the new City Hall, the State Capitol, the Brooklyn Bridge, the new Croton aqueduct, and public buildings generally, its cost would far exceed the estimates of the engineer. Even if it were honupon it were spent to the best purpose. neither he nor any other man can guess what its cost would be. No contractor and no company of contractors would take the risk of guaranteeing its construction at \$50,000,000; and nobody can prognosticate how long a time would be required to build it, whether five years or ten years. The peculiar geological formation of Manhattan Island presents difficulties in the way of the construction of such a tunnel that forbid the making of any estimate of its cost, which can be trusted as even approximately correct : but the opinion of men most competent to speak about the matter from special study of the problems involved is that the amount would be nearer \$80,000,000 than \$50,000,000, and might reach \$100,000,000 before all the charges incidental to the undertaking were paid. This estimate does not include the corruption which would be possible and probable under the unlimited discretion granted to this Commission, and which would make the actual expenditure much more. The scheme has in it the ele ments out of which a scandal of the Panama

Canal sort might easily be made. Is it conceivable that the people of New York will give their approval to a project so monstrous ?

# A Wonderful Thing in Religion.

Our enterprising Jewish contemporary, the Tidings, prints a report of the ceremo-nies at the dedication of the new and grand synagogue in Cleveland, and we are not going too far when we say that some of the things told of in the report are wonderful. Is it not a wonder that a half dozen of the Protestant ministers of Christianity united with the rabbi of the synagogue before the Jewish shrine in delivering discourses of exultation at the dedication of the edifice erected for the service of the Congregation Tiffereth Israel?

We do not remember ever hearing of any other incident just like it.

The ceremonial services at the altar wer conducted by an eminent young member of the rabbinate, Rabbi Moses GRIES, assisted by Rabbi Moses Machot and the cantor. The six denominations of Protestant Christianity were represented by the six clergymen, who took part in the proceedings of the occasion. One of these clergymen was an Episcopalian; and the others were a Presbyterian, a Methodist, a Congregationalist, a Disciple, and the pastor of the Epworth Memorial Church. It was immediately after the singing of S'u Sh'orim in the synagogue, that Rabbi 6 RIEs offered them a welcome, in which he expressed his opinion that the time is coming when all Gon's people will be in close fellowship. Hereupon followed a deliverance by the Rev. Dr. CYRUS S. BATES (Episcopalian), who complimented Rabbi GRIES in a way which, we may infer, must have been highly acceptain this matter; but Chili now has her share | ble, then spoke of the magnificence of the new

by saying: "Because there happens to be a difference between the faith of the Jew and that of the Christian, this is no reason why mutual love should not prevail." The Rev. CHARLES TOWNSEND (Presbyterian) followed in the same strain, proclaiming his desire for greater unity between Jews and Christians. The Rev. CHARLES S. MILLS (Congregationalist) was, as we are told by the Tidings, generous in his congratulations," and exclaimed: "As Jews and Christians worship one God, the God of ABRAHAM, ISAAC, and JACOB, we should unite for the spreading of the truth in America, and for the solution of the problems which confront us." The Rev. Dr. E. O. Buxton (Methodist) spoke very happily in the synagogue. The Rev. CHARLES F. CHEIGHTON (Epworth Memorial Church) told how he was impressed by seeing Jews and Christians join in a religious meeting, and declared that by this spectacle he had got a new lesson of progress in liberal thought. The Rev. HABBIS R. COOLEY (Disciple), in addressing Rabbi GRIES, asked these significant questions: " In there, after all, such a difference beticcen us? Have we not one Gon !"

After these deliverances, Rabbi Moses Machot brought to an end the synagogical ceremonies which had been opened by Rabbi MOSES GRIES.

Thus pleasantly and pleasingly spoke the six Protestant clergymen in the presence of the two rabbis, before the altar of the Jewish edifice erected in Cleveland by the Con-

gregation Tiffereth Israel. We say this whole thing is wonderful. Was there ever another occasion upon which s half dozen Protestant clergymen of as many denominations united with two rabbis at the dedication of a synagogue? The clergymen judiciously refrained from making any allusion to the Gospels in that place. We guess they were more shrewd than the Apostle Peter or the Apostle Path would have been under the circumstances. Their conduct, as one of them took occasion to remark, gave evidence of the progress of liberal thought in the community. The conduct of Rabbi GRIES, also, in inviting the ministers, gave evidence of this new kind of progress among the Jewish people.

It seems to us that the thing here told of deserves to rank among the wonders of the nineteenth century, which, for all we can say, may be far surpassed by those of the approaching twentieth century.

The Vice-President on the Stump. The Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON has gone into the campaign with the vigorous par tisanship that characterizes his stalwart, old-fashioned Democracy. He is speaking now in his own State of Illinois. His plans for the next three weeks have not been announced, but it will be well for the cause if the Vice-President's voice can be heard before election day in other parts of the Union, particularly here in New York. There is no doubt as to the nature of the advice which he would give to the voters of the Empire State, or of the encouragement and inspiration which his presence would bring.

We have read with great interest a speech delivered by Mr. STEVENSON at a Democratic rally at Lincoln, Illinois, on Wednesday of last week. Rally is the appropriate term for all such gatherings of Democrats this year. Never in the history of Democratic politics was there greater need of "a quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion; a renewal of energy and of vigorous action; a return to or toward the prior or normal condition." The Vice-President is doing all that is in his power, and that is much, to rally the forces of Democracy.

The tone of Mr. STEVENSON'S addresses his fellow citizens is defensive, explanatory. exculpatory, to an extent unusual with so aggressive a campaigner; but that is not his fault. It is one of the necessities of the case. All Democratic oratory during the present canvass must be of that general description. It is a defensive campaign, and the Vice-President, like all other loval Democrats, who are bravely facing the difficulties of the situation, must take the record as it stands and make the best of it.

When the rally has been effected, when the present crisis is past, when the immense danger now confronting the national De mocracy has been averted, Vice-President STEVENSON'S voice will be the first to ring with the old note of exultant confidence and joyous aggression, familiar to the people in so many a stirring Democratic campaign.

# An Argument Against Dancing.

The case of Mr. RICHARD SCHLINGEN SIEPEN of Amsterdam avenue furnishes an argument against dancing which, so far a we can remember, has never been presented by the opponents of that diversion.

One evening recently Mr. SCHLINGEN-SIEPEN attended a ball in Amsterdam avenue and was presented to a young woman who consented to be his partner in a waltz. He is a rather small man and she was large and heavy; but, as she was distinguished for her lightness on her feet, they waltzed through the ballroom with a dash that wor the admiration of all the company. Sudden ly they collided with another couple. Mr. SCHLINGENSIEPEN slipped on the waxed floor, and his partner tumbled upon him.

breaking his leg with her massiveness Of course, so sad an accident put an end to the merriment of the evening. An ambulance was summoned and Mr. SCHLIN-GENSIEPEN was carried to the Manhattan Hospital, where he now lies in pain, waiting for the fracture to be healed.

The moral of this calamity we will leave the opponents of dancing to draw. The incident will suggest to dancers themselves the danger of waitzing with heavy partners.

That valuable Baptist journal, the Watch man, argues that it is a good thing for ministers in certain circumstances, to remain unmarried and that anyhow most of them enter into matrimony when too young for it. "As a rule, says the Watchman, "they marry too early, and assume the responsibilities of a household before they have established themselves in their profession." Hereupon our Baptist contem porary makes reference to the attempt to found an order of celibate clergymen in the Episcopal Church, of which attempt it does not express

any satisfactory opinion. We guess it is true that most of the ministers marry too early. A very large proportion of them begin to look about for a wife as soon as they leave the Theological Seminary, and many of them had picked out one while yet they were struggling to understand divinity. If they do not find a vacant pulpit immediately after ordination and marriage, they are apt to be in a bad way. It is undoubtedly safer for them to "establish themselves in their profession" before as suming the burdens of a household. But, on the other hand, if they marry promptly after graduation they are pretty sure to be saved from a good deal of bother when placed. We have often heard that many plous young ladies regard a clergyman, whether he be of the Baptist or any other persuasion, as a good catch, or even, in truth, as a most desirable one, and ce there is likely to be acute rivalry among the damaels of a church with a bachelor for its minister. Then comes gossip, extending from the pew to the sewing circle. Then also comes torment to the minister, while he is trying to make a selection among sundry rivals. There is jealousy; there is heartburning; there are

sloopless nights; and finally there is lifelong atment for all but one of the rivals, there he not quarrelling among the deacons, or even disparagement of the woman of the minis-ter's choice. This is bad for all the parties. Churches have been broken up in some case when the minister took to wife an unpopular woman, more especially if she were a

widow. All this botheration may often be saved if the minister is married when placed. We confess that we cannot at once make up our minds regarding the subject broached by the Watchman. We must trust that our religious contemporaries will thrash it out in their

Mr. CLEVELAND was elected because through him still greater properly was promised. Cincinnations and Commercial Varieties.

own fashion.

Not so precisely. He was elected because a tariff for revenue only was promised. It was a question of principle, not of profit.

There are two candidates for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen-Mr. Av. GUSTUS W. PETERS, the nomines of Tammany, and Mr. JOHN JEROLOMAN, the nomines of the Republicans. Mr. PETERS, who is a Wall street man, is known among politicians on account of his luxuriant mustachies. Mr. JenoLOMAN, who is a lawyer, is known among politicians by his sideboard whiskers, which are the envy of the whole east side, and especially of that portion of the east side situate between Broadway and the Bowery. Both are Democrats. In formally accepting the nomination Mr.

JEROLOMAN has written an extraordinary letter. from which we extract this paragraph:

" In making appointments I shall consider character and qualification instead of party affiliation, and will discharge my duties in a non-partisan spirit."

This is extraordinary, because the President of the Board of Aldermen has, by law, no appointments whatever to make, either in a nonpartisan spirit or otherwise. He has nothing whatever to do with the character or qualification of public functionaries or stipendiaries. He has no official jurisdiction even over the City Hall bootblack. The President of the Board of Aldermen is not an executive officer, at the head of a municipal department, but a parliamentary officer presiding over the deliberations of the Board of Aldermen. Even the clerical force of that Board, clerks, messenger, and attendants, s, by law, under the appointing power of the Clerk of the Board. It might be inferred from Mr. JEROLOMAN'S letter either that he does not know what office he is running for or has accepted a nomination for it without sequiring any information concerning the duties of the post. Such ignorance in a candidate is as impressive as Mr. PETERS's mustachies, and we hope it won't occur again.

Stump speakers have sometimes spoken with exaggeration when declaring that an election was the most important ever held in a State. Yet they may safely make the declara tion that there has rarely ever been a more important election in the State of New York than that which will be held on the 6th of next month. The questions to be decided at it, constitutional and other, are very grave indeed; and the result of the popular vote upon them must affect the fortunes of the State, and of the country, for many years to come. The liberties, the rights, and the interests of the whole of the people of the Empire State of the Union must be seriously influenced by it. No orator can overrate the importance of the coming election.

Since our annexation of Alaska the habit of getting drunk has, unhappily, increased among the natives, both along the seaboard and further inland. Liquors cannot be lawfully imported into the Territory, but there is plenty of smuggled and moonshine whiskey, both for the white settlers and the indigenous people. It can be said that hardly any restraint is placed upon the liquor traffic there, and it is probable that both the Indians and the Esquimaux will go the way that so many other rude tribes have under white or alcoholized civilization. The isting state of things. It has full power to estab. lish liquor regulations for Alaska. Its revenues would be enlarged, in some measure if it were to do so. In any case it is bound to protect the primitive Alaskans.

There is not the slightest danger of a great influx of Japanese into this country, and hence it is not necessary to make any provision for their exclusion in any treaty with the Mikade. We are assured by a Yokohama contemporary that less than 100,000 natives of Japan have left their country to settle elsewhere during the quarter of a century in which they have possessed the right of emigration. About four or five thousand of them have come to the United States, and the others have gone to various islands in the Pacific, more or to places on the Asiatic mainland. The Japanese are extravagantly proud of their native land, and they will hereafter be prouder of it than ever, if they beat China in the war. There is not any need whatever of an exclusion act applicable to the Japanese like that which was brought to bear upon the Chinese tweive years ago, when so many other men than Mr. DENIS KEARNEY dreaded the "Mongolian deluge," the 'pig-tailed hordes," the yellow heathen coolies who were supposed to live on rats and rice.

Secretary GRESHAM can rest assured that there need not be any delay in the ratification of the new treaty with Japan from fear of a Japanese invasion of the sand lots of San Francisco or from any fear that the Japs will reduce the wages of honest labor in America.

# Send Your Money to The Sun

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The can didacy of the sterling Democrat, David Bennett Hill, must not suffer from want of funds for legitimate expenses. The times are hard for the reasons he has advanced, and his opponent has a huge barrel, the bung of which is wide open to the adroit managers of his campaign.

Please start a popular subscription for the Democratic campaign in the State, so that the plain people can render assistance to the ticket headed by their loyal friend, Hill. D. O. W. BROOKLYN, Oct. 14.

# Young Men's Independent Club and Seantor Hill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The Young Men's Independent Club of the City of New York was absolutely the first political organization to endorse the Democratic State and Secretary DeFreest of the State Commit-tee has so informed the Club. WM. R. KEESE, GEO. A. JUST, President. Chairman Campaign Com.

# Street Paving in Williamsburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's Sux this reference is made to the streets of German Williamsburgh: "In the neighborhood where the man Slimbach was cut to death las week the streets are paved with boulders and rocks bearing no resemblance to ordinary par

rocks bearing no resemblance to ordinary paving blocks, giving the impression of old streets in Fatherland villages."

Take a look at some of the best streets in Williamsburgh and you will find them paved with boulders and rocks, some of them as large as the big boulders dug out of the cut at Thirty-ninth street, South Brooklyn. Very few streets are paved otherwise. Yours, &c.,

HENRY C. WINANS.

### Why Bors a Beard Grow White! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun the following question is asked: "Why does the beard grow white so much sooner than

You see, it sometimes occurs that the hair grows white while the beard remains almost black (in the case of a person who has black hair and beard). In that case it indicates that the person is addicted to little talking and much thinking, and vice versa. J. H. ARMSTRONG. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 12.

the hair?"

### Strictly Bustness. From the Cincinnati Triounc.

"O-h! And is it a real diamond?" (wittered the young woman, in the most artiess manner imaginable.
"It is not. Miss Fetherbee," said the young man firmly, "but I will say that it has always been my custom to give bond to replace it with a real one immediately after the performance of the teremony."

THE TAX ON ONE IN A THOUSAND. Poretbly Benounced by a Lending Dome cratte Journal of the South,

From the Richmond Times. We have been several times asked recently why we disapprove the income tax which the Democratic party tied itself to in Congress, and, although we repeatedly stated the objections to it at the time it was before Congress, we will

briefly state them again.

The law as passed exempts from taxation all incomes under \$4,000. It does not, as many suppose, impose a tax on \$5,000, if a man has an Income of that size. It taxes \$1,000 only in that case. In other words, it exempts \$4,000 from taxation, even to those on whom it imposes the tax. Now, it is expected that this tax will raise \$30,000,000 annually, and it is estimated that there are only 80,000 persons in the United States who have incomes above \$4,000, so that this \$30,000,000 will be taken exclusively from 80,000 out of 70,000,000. It will, therefore, be a class tax. It will be a tax taken from a very small part of the population, which ought in fairness to be distributed over the whole popu-

There is only one principle upon which Gov ernment can be fairly conducted, and that is to make all contribute to its support in proportion to their means. If a great tax, as in this case, is mposed exclusively upon a very small class, that class must necessarily feel that they are treated unfairly and unjustly, and they must have feelings of resentment at that treatment

Then see the result. If the principle be admitted that a special tax may be imposed upon these 80,000, then the amount of that tax may be whatever those who impose it choose to make It is now two per cent, on all over \$4,000, but if it can be imposed at all there is nothing to prevent its being ten per cent. or 100 per cent. In other words, if it be conceded that these people can be made the subject of a tax that is imposed upon them alone, then we can make it large enough to compel them to bear the entire burdens of Government, and take from them everything else that they have. The thing is unfair, unjust, un-Democratic, Populistic, and

confiscatory. The Times wishes to say again distinctly that its opposition to the income tax is due not so much to the nature of any income tax as to the spe-cial inequity of this income tax. We think a just and fairly drawn income tax a great improvement upon any tariff we are likely to get for many years. If we could do so, we would gladly exchange the tariff as it is for a just income tax. But we revolt at the idea of a tax which segregates any class of our citizens as special objects of public injury or benefaction. not less in income than in tariff legislation. It is monstrous to us to have a general tax, the discussion of which before any audience throughout the country would concern but few persons present, and in most audiences would concern none. It is a vicious principle to instil into the minds of our people. All should pay alike!

## AN INTERESTING QUESTION. Should Colored Citizens Vote the Demo cratte Ticket !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An effort is made to place in an unenviable light all colored men who favor the Democratic party. I do not pretend to speak for all, but as I favored the party after reflecting and conscientiously with a purpose of which I am not ashamed, and with results that are not unfavorable, the intended purpose of the revilers with me fails.

When I acted with the Republican party years ago it was under protest; the party did not accord what was due the colored man. I adhered to it a long time with the hope that it would its history and that of the Democratic party, s far as they relate to the colored man, that consistency and devotion to justice have not been masters in either.

I take it that every intelligent, honest colored nan who has regard for manliness and consistency must admit that in fellowshipping with either he must, to be at all consistent, be moved by a policy with an end that is commendable Policy with an eud that is commendable induced me to my course.

I am convinced that Democrats who compose one-half of the whites of the country must be induced to become more just toward the colored man before any great change can be calculated apon through political agencies. How to effect such a change has been with me for some time a matter of deep concern. I do not approve of an unrelenting antagonism of the Democratic party; I do not despair of it; I am encouraged when I see so many influential and intelligent Democrats of the North as disposed as are Republicans to manifest respect for worthy colored persons. I consider that they may be induced to influence Democrats in other parts, especially if made to feel that the party may succeed by so doing. Interests which were obstacles have not how an existence. I believe that favorably disposed Democrats may work in our behalf with considerable hope of success. There have been declarations made by national conventions of the Pemocratic party which go so far in favor of the Pemocratic party which go so far in favor of the right, affecting the colored people, as has ever been expressed by any national convention of the Kepublican party; there has been an acquiescence in such expressions through acts that are encouraging; we already see a competition between the two parties which favors the colored man. Is it not politic, with the above in view, for the colored vote to have a representation in both parties? In putting this query I do not lose sight of the fact that the more manly course would be to stand outside of both parties because of their lack of respect for the colored man, and wait for its effect; but I am banding to circumstances. I take into account that there are too many colored courtlers, men of note, with litching palms, for such a policy to succeed.

The Democratic party has, since it made the advanced step, putting in nomination Horace Greeley for the Presidency, as favorable a record affecting the colored people as has the Republican party. There are criminal acts in sections and also of individuals, but they have not the endorsement of the Democratic party, As to the disposition to patronage, it must be considered that it follows in a very great degree, fealty and service. The Democratic party has my support, not only in view of the above, but because of its opposition to the a matter of deep concern. I do not approve of an unrelenting antagonism of the Democratic party; I do not despair of it; I am encouraged

To the Euron of The Sus—Sir: A good many knowing people look down with wondering contempt upon a generation which so long falled to understand the value of Fulton's idea. They are quite sure tha "auch a thing " would not happen in our time.

When, over a half year ago, an incredulous public

was compelled by authentic reports of the Lilienthal experiments to admit that man can sustain himself in the air by mechanical means; and when then (in THE Sex of March 21) I "vectured" to say that "It would probably be possible, with an expenditure of This Sex of March 21) I "vectured" to say that "its would probably be possible, with an expenditure of about \$500, to exhibit an American improved device for human salting flight within any six weeks," a dead, a very dead slience fell upon the multitude.

Before and since then I have in a quiet way claimed to be able to above that it is possible to construct a propeller which in actual service would prove not loss than the times more effective than the screw propeller. The such authorities as Fred Langiny Lillender of the service which is constructed by the service which is possibility of author propeller which a performance; they may at most, possibility of author previous they cannot, dispite the possibility of author previous they cannot, dispite the possibility of a such a performance; they may at most, possibility of a provide the may at most, and the remaining of the provide the may at most and the previous that such an improved propeller would astisfactoried that such only acropianes and bailoons, but also whereaft not not prevent on the propeller, and in common prudence, I declined to disclose an uppatent of the propelier, and, in common prudence, I declined to disclose an uppatent of the surface feel upon the multitude." Further effort in this direction being apparently hope irea, i next attempted to obtain a sum aufficient to cover cost of patent and model, say \$150, offering to give morigage for \$1.000 on the prospective patent as reward, and always explaining the nature, ecope, and value of the invention, i argued that as bets on horses, candidates for public offers of an accommon, perhaps semistory might generously take up my beggarity offer of 'un to one." But nobody did.

I do not wonder that Fution went a beeging with his time for years. I am going the same road now. 643 East Twillpin Street, New York, Oct. 14, 1894.

WOULD-BE FOTERS ANSWERED.

Can an election inspector legally "awear in" two people at one time, both having hold of the same Bible, one being a Christian the other a Jew?

J. C. LODAN. The law does not contemplate the registration of more than one person at a time. Therefore

once. See section 33 of the Election law. Can a voter use a paster ballot as in 1893, or is the individual paster only allowed?

JOHN JONES.

Yes; section 65 of the Election law allows a roter to write a name on the official ballot, "or a paster ballot containing the names of all the candidates for whom the voter may vote for all such offices may be pasted thereon."

My friend is a German and cannot read English. Now on election day, when he goes to vote, is he entitled to have some person so in the booth with him and assist him in selecting the ballot he desires to vote? OLD READER. No; what right has a man to vote who can't read the language of his country? The only person who can take an assistant into the voting booth is one "who shall declare under oath to the inspectors of election that, by reason of total blindness, loss of both hands, such total inability in both hands that he cannot use either hand for ordinary purposes, or physical disability by reason of crippled condition or disease to enter the booth alone, he is unable to receive or prepare his ballots without assistance."

Please publish in your paper a list of the registration days for the benefit of some New York people who are employed here by the Government.

Washington Reader.

The registration days in New York and Brook lyn are Tuesday, Oct. 9 (which is past); Wednesday, Oct. 17; Friday, Oct. 26, and Saturday, Oct. 27. In the cities such as Long Island City. Mount Vernon, and Yonkers, the days of registration are Saturday, Oct. 6, 13 (past), 20, and 27; and in the country, Saturday, Oct. 20

A young man who has lived in an election district in this city for the past twelve years is to be married the latter end of the oresent month; after returning from a trip he will board a week or ten days in a neighboring State. He has not given up his room and has registered. He will make his home in Jersey after election day. Is he entitled to his vote?

We this best leading to many some contents of the conten We think that legally he may vote.

I moved from the city to the country last April for the express purpose of spending the summer there, and in doing so I moved into another country. Now I have moved back to the old place in the city, and would like to know if I am entitled to vote at the coming election? I am not the owner of either place. A. W. R.

You did not give up your residence in this county; so you are entitled to vote here. Last April I went South to Virginia on a contract and returned 1st of July. According to the laws of this State, can I vote this election?

If you went to Virginia intending to stay there, and returned unexpectedly, you cannot vote here, because you gave up your residence here. But if you never intended to become citizen of Virginia you may vote here. It is a question for you to decide with your conscience.

Can a man vote who has registered and is put out for non-payment of rent on the day before election day?

J. F. C. No. He must settle with his landlord, and stay over election day if he wants to vote.

Please advise me if I'm entitled to a vote in New York city. These are the facts: I moved to New York in July, 1891, voted in 1892, left the city in June, 1893, and have been absent almost continuously ever since, travelling on business; during the entire time, however, I've kept my flat there, my family has remained there, and I have, of course, considered that my home.

THIRTENTE DISTRICT. You may vote here; you have never given up

1. Is it unlawful to ask a friend or neighbor to register or vote? 2. Is it unlawful to send a wagon through the streets advocating a candidate or candidates for office? 3. Is it unlawful for a capital of an election district to hand a paster to a voter whether he requests it or not? 4. Is it unlawful to hire messengers to deliver pasters? 5. What are the penalties? E. H.

 No; it is perfectly lawful to do so. 2. No.
 If he is within 150 feet of the polling place: elsewhere it is entirely lawful. 4. No. 5. Th unlawful acts suggested in your letter are misdemeanors, punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both

Can a naturalized citizen register by swearing the month, year, and court without producing his papers? It has become a custom for naturalized citizens to leave their papers home and only to remember the dates. A great many naturalized citizens were sent back for their papers. The inspectors claim that the papers must be shown—that's what they are for.

INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.

In Brooklyn there is a requirement of law that naturalized citizens shall produce their papers when told to do so section 7, chapter 236, Laws of 1891, amended by 234, Laws of 1893); but there is no express provision of the sort in this city. Applicants for registration must obey the lawful orders of the inspectors, however, and no proof of naturalization is so good as the papers. James Prouty.-You must have been thirty

days in the election district before you're entitled to vote there.

### NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND. Only One Door Opened in a Century and a Hatt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In your report on

the Staten island ferry controversy in TRE SUS of Sun-day appears a statement of Assistant Corporation Coun-sel Blandy to which I desire to direct attention. He says: "Only one ferry to Staten Island has eve been established, that from the foot of Whitehali street, and from no other place can a ferry to Staten Island be run. The Court of Appeals has adjudicated the claim of the city to the sole right to establish ferry sites, and our position under the Cornberry charter has been affirmed by that court." Here is the real "malaria" for which Staten Island

Here is the real "malaria" for which Staten Island has a reputation, and which has retarded its growth in a way that no system of drainage could avert or quinine could cure. No one can enter the city of New York today from Richmond county except by the one narrow door which was opened when the Cornberry that the country is the construction of the country of the construction of the city has increased from most beautiful suburb of the city has increased from most beautiful suburb of the city has increased from 10 at the country. In that time the population is real read to the same single ingress. If the resident of the stand does not use that, he must make his way in by insaid does not use that, he must make his way in by insaid does not use that, he must make his way in by insaid does not use that, he must make his way in by insaid does not use that for long is land. Can it be wondered of the that Gen. Thomas had to express his surprise at the first Gen. Thomas had to express his surprise at the that Gen. Thomas had to express his surprise at the that Gen. Thomas had to express his surprise at the surface of the condition will continue so long as the Cornberry charter rules. The syndicate which has purchased the ferry promises great things in the way of fine boats, fast service, electric roads. &c. I doubt the promises, and as they made a formal request last week to lease the boats at present in use there is reason for doubt. Is there any inducement to venture on large expenditures? In the short snace of ten years they are exposed to the danger of losing their franchise, or having the price bid up on them and there is no profit in the business—just what has befallen the Rapid Transit Company.

There is an easier way. All the city has required of them business—just what has befallen the Rapid Transit Company. The man they beyen them above they have consulted on the standard of states leased to an and they require of States leased to an and they require.

The fact is that the system of exclusive ferry from these i has a reputation, and which has retarded its growth in

beense beyond this? A lot of cheap, leased bouts is all the udant they require.

The fact is that the system of exclusive ferry franchises is an anachronism. Why should a minopoly of entry by water exist any more than to mad? The general law passed in 1915, which looks one of the abolition of this machronism, is a large step for the abolition of this machronism, is a large step in the distribution. There is little hope for Staten Island small amounthing is done to give the residents more decordered entry to the city than the single one of the Cornberry charter.

CUTHERER MILES

### ARROCHAR, S. L. Oct. 15. Mrs. Grands and the W. G. G. T.

To risk Editor, or The SCS-Nic: For some mys-terious reason a number of newspapers referred to me yesterday as a worker for Nathan Straus, as the head of the Women's Good Government Union, and as having directed the union into a byway of Straus In the first place, I never said I was for Straus. 1 said that the movement in which I was most interested was not working for or against anyhody, but sim-

ed was not working for or against anyhody, but sim-ply for good government, without personalities and without partisanable. I will light sevil wherever i find it, whether in the Republican party or in the Liemo-cratic party.

In the second place, I am in no seems the founder or the head of the Women's Good Government I high although I am working for it heart and soul. The origination of the movement submitted the plan to me before it was put into effect, and received my hearty encouragement and endorsement, for the plan seement to be the best that could be devised. As for the lead-ership of the union, every woman connected with it is one of its heads.

to be the best that could be devised. As for the leadership of the union, every woman connected with it is
one of its heads.

Is the third place, it is ridiculous to say that I or
any one class will carry the union over to fitzans. I
couldn't I would, and I wouldn't I I could; and
whatever I say for or against Straus is sait for mysaif alones and not for the union. Sor which I am in no
way authorized to speak. It is non-partiant organleasion, end say infroduction, a partisanship into it
would do it great harm. Owing the partisanship into it
would do it great harm. Owing the properties of the
suprejuding errors therefore the wide publication of the surprising errors therefore it am sure
you will do the Women's Good Government Union and
myself the justice to print this letter.

I affix my signature to the foregoing expression in
behalf of the Women's Good Government Union.
Faithfully yours.

BULLARET B. USANESS.

BULLARET B. USANESS.

BULLARET B. USANESS.

SUNBEAMS.

Charts of the Chesapeake show the Puppy Role, be the bay above Crisfield. The curious area of a few acres is always disturbed even in the calmest weather and when the surrounding water is still. The place is not shoul and it is not certainly known what causes

the disturbance,
—It is said that the Lombardy poplars which cans two persons should never be under challenge at grew so plentifully in the villages along the St. Law-rener, and were planted by the Franch settlers who found in them reminders of their home across the sea, are disappearing. Carelessness in cutting down the

female trees is the alleged cause.

—One of the queer dishes of far southern Maryland and Virginia is fried pumphin. With its rich orange. yellow has it looks like a small omelette tinctured with comato. The man who takes it for that is like

to be disappointed in the taste, though it is a really excellent form of the protean pumpkin.

The Ferris wheel has been a boon to shop keepers. It has been put into windows innumerable. It has been made of toy curs, with dolls instite, of photo-graphs, of bottles of whiskey, of naphins and hato-kerchiefs, of cut glass, of fre-arms; has been turned by hand and by motors, and one recently shown in oktyn had an equipment of tiny electric lights

Old engineers tell queer stories about the traits of their locomotives, and nothing is more common among them than the allegation that the engines get tree and fretful after a long drive; but it is a round by superintendent at one of the great division simps in this State who says that he can tell from the look and action of a foremetive how long it has been out and

how far it has run.

John W. Crisfield of Princess Anne. Md., is one of the oldest practising lawyers in the United States. He sometimes appears before his son, Judge Henry Page who dropped the paternal name many years ago.

Mr. Cristicald has lived to see the odd little amphibious
town that he founded and named for himself about thirty years ago grown into the most important place

on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake.

- "Potato proud" is the phrase used in Accomack county, Va. to describe the condition of land that has been treated year after year with artificial fertil izers to insure good crops of sweet potatoes. The land at length reaches the point where it can no longer be depended upon to produce potatoes, though it is abundantly rich for other crops. It is simply too proud to grow the root that flourishes in seemingly -Mocking birds are singing and wild rosss are bloom

Mocking birds are singing and with roses are blooming down on the eastern shore of Virginia. near the region crossed by the isothermal line of 70° mean annual temperature. Folks thereabouts are talking of frost, but the foliage is still mostly green and the waters, whether of the bay or of the Atlantic, still have the sunny look of summer. The Gulf Stream takes an inward turn and beips to warm the narrow sand spill between bux and open. sand spit between bay and ocean. -Utlea sticks to the tall towers with bunches of

electric lights at the top, such as were banished some years ago from Hell Gate and Madison and Union squares. On a misty evening the white glow of these lights pervades the air, and their appearance without visible means of support, high above the houses, is startling. The graceful weeping birch is extensively used as a shade tree in Ution, and its white trunk is vivid in the blaze of the arc lights.

One effect of emigration to the West and hard times everywhere is the failing off in the value of farm lands. People in the central part of this State say that many holdings can now be had for half o what they were rated at five or six years ago. These farms are neither abandoned nor played out, nor has any marked decrease of population occurred about them, but the farmers have the Western fever and want more room, or they are anxious to get into town and work at trades. -Thousands of wild fowls' eggs are used by the

New York confectioners. Duck eggs and goose eggs are very valuable for this purpose. Many of these eggs come from the far north of British America, where some of the finest wild fowl of this country g to breed. It is believed by some persons that the scarcity of wild ducks in parts of the country where they were once plentiful is owing less to the have wrought by sportsmen than to the destruction of the could prevent the evil.

could prevent the evil.

For a long time "Block your hat while you wait was the only sign of its kind. Then came an enterprising man in the Bowery who mended your shoes while you waited and gave you a comfortable chair to sit in and a newspaper to read; there are now many places in which shoes are repaired while you wait. It is possible now to have your clothes pressed while you wait; artificial teeth are repaired while you wait. Various kinds of work are now done in that way, and naturally enough, considering the many thousands of bleycles in use, this sign now appears: "Bicycles repaired, tires mended, while you wait.

Incadescent lights on flexible wires have long been such lights can be moved about long since led to their use in sidewalk showcases and otherwise outdoors; the light fixtures can be brought in as easily as the goods displayed. One of the outdoor uses of the light is for the illumination of sidewalk awnings in stormy weather. A string of lights is run along under the awning from the building to the curbstone, and when the need for them is over the wire and lamps can be taken down and carried in as readily as the strip of natting can be rolled up from the sidewalk

Scarcely second in repute to the Linn Haven systems are the Nassawadox cystems. Nassawadox reck, locally called Nawadox, with the accent on the second syllable, empties itself into the Chesapeak very small cysters may run as high as 800 to the bar rei, but it is not unusual to find a barrel of Nassawa-dox oysters numbering less than 100, and there is a record of a full barrel with only 78 oysters. These dozen. The largest of them measure from 12 to 14 inches in the shell, and the bare cyster is sometimes nine inches long.

"Among other exhibitions of their skill given by the detachment of British soldiers that visited this country last year," said an up-town resident, "was the driving of a piece of light artillery, with the here arriving or a piece of light artillery, with the horses going at a gallop between obstructions that were scarcely further apart than the wheel tracks, without touching them and very beautifully they did it, too. I am living now in the neighborhood of a fire engine that ites in a cross street just off an avenue in which the elevated railroad runs. Well, you ought to see the engine turn into the avenue, from the street, between the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street, between the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street, between the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street, between the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to a fig. Of our the street of the nillars rolps to the nillars rolps tween the pillars, going to a fire. Of course the pillars are very much further apart than the artillery obstructions were, but they are taken on a curve instead of going straight, and then, too, they are rigid and in movable: to hit one with the horses on the jump would mean to wreck the engine or at least to disable it, and there must not be any mistake; and there isn't. They go down the avenue on the gallop and they turn out between the pillars with the same swift certainty. Good driving ? Why, it makes you laugh to look at it; and just the same kind of driving is done by all the

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. At Weis, in Upper Austria, natural gas fit for illumb

nating and heating has been discovered. Two thousand frogs were recently imported into England by the Duke of Bedford to clear his ponds of

men in the department every time they go to a fire.

The world moves. A bill granting liberty of worship to all religious denominations has just been passed by the House of the Magnates in Hungary. Mrs. Oliphant, the novelist, has just lost her last surviving son. Though a chronic invalid he held the place of sub-librarian at Windsor Castle, and wrote

piace of sub-iltrarian at Windsor Castle, and wrote for the Speciator and other literary papers. Tennyaon's hingraphy, now being prepared by his son, will not be ready for two or three years. A great deal of material has had to be sifted and arranged, including 50,000 letters, many of which have been lent. Capt. Mahan's visit to England was followed at once by the establishment of a Naval Record Society, whose first volume has just been published. It is "The State Papers Relating to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, Anno 1558. Edited by J. K. Laighton, M. A.,

A "tell-tale" milk jug has just been devised in England. It is a glass measure, graduated at every quar-ter pint. Below the pint and half pint marks three lines are etched showing the thickness of cream which should appear in milk of average quality, in good and in very good milk, thus measuring both countils. quantity and quality.

To repress drunkenness the Governor of St. Peters burg has just ordered that the names and addresses of all persons found intoxicated in the atreets, co-gardless of rank or sex shall be posted in certain public places in the city and also printed in the Cylinia Guzette. Vifty years ago they were compelled to sweep the streets for a number of hours, under the eye of the police.

In 1060, the year of the opening of the Succ Canal the tonnage of ships entered at Hong Kong was 2,500-000; three years laior it had risen to 3,300,000; has year it was 7,177,025; the total tonage entered and cleared being 14,349,132. This places Hong-Kong first in the list of the ports of the British empire, though London and Liverpool run it presty close. Fifty years ago, when ceded to England by the treaty of Nankin in 1812, it was a desolate inland.

Mr. Mohun, the American Comming Agent to the Congo Free State, who recently brought to Belgium the details of Emin Pasha's assassination, explored the unknown attects of the Congo, from Kassongo to Ankoro, at the junction of the Luapula, a distance of In 1869, the year of the opening of the Suez Canal

Ankoro, at the junction of the Luapula, a distance of 180 kilometres, for 110 of which the river is impra-ticable for navigation owing to the capids. In com-parts the banks rise to a height of 1,000 to 1,700 metrein one place the river narrows to 50 metres, rushing through great rocks of black granife, while giant needles of quarts rise from the bed of the stream. This place was named Holl Gate. Above the river becomes once more navigable. Hr. Hohun succeeding in reaching the junction with the Lukium which flows out of Lake Tanganyika which had not been done before.